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MANUFACTORY.

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Soda Water, Lemonade, Ginger Ale, Ginger Beer, Tonic Water
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Inventor of WHISKY & SODA and BRANDY & SODA, bottled ready for use.

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Depot for Prince Metternich's "Richardquelle," the best mineral table water in the world.

Great assortment of Wines, Spirits, Liqueurs, of the finest Brands, etc.
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Paid up " £500,000
Reserve Fund " £500,000

The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Limited, undertakes every description of banking business on the most favourable conditions.

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Great Selection
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CHOICE HAVANA AND INDIAN CIGARS.
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PROVISIONS, CONFECTIONERY AND TABLE DELICACIES,
Are now being displayed for Sale at exceedingly
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The Egyptian Supply Stores, (BRANCH WALKER & Co., CAIRO).
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First Class Family Hotel.
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On the bank of the Nile. Formerly the Palace of late Khedive Ismail. Transformed into a
luxurious hotel.
Renowned for its afternoon-tea on the West Balcony overlooking the Park. Excellent Tricene
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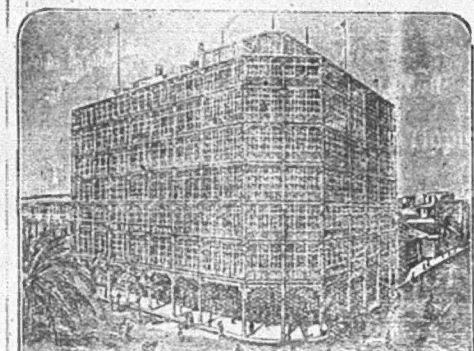
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KARNAK HOTEL.—Under same management. Beautifully situated on river. Nice gardens. Guests taken on
pension. Moderate terms. Excursions arranged to Thebes, Karnak, etc.

GRAND CONTINENTAL.

Open all the year. Unrivalled position in centre of Cairo, opposite Khedivial Opera House and Esbekieh Gardens.
Magnificent Verandah. French Restaurant and Grill-room. Bars and Billiard Saloons open to non-residents. Suppers
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First Class Hotel.
Modern in all respects.
Fire-proof, Drained to the Sea.
Lifts, Electric Light, English and
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Water Baths.
The Coolest Summer Residence in Egypt.
Special terms to Cairo Residents and
their families desirous of enjoying the cool
air and sea bathing during the summer
months.
DRAGMANS IN HOTEL UNIFORM MEET
ALL TRAINS AND STEAMERS.
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"AL HAYAT" Helouan

First Class Health Resort

UNRIVALLED POSITION on the Mokattam Hills
96 metres above the level of the Nile, surrounded by desert.

ALL ROOMS FULL SOUTH WITH SHELTERED VERANDAS.
PUBLIC SITTING ROOMS in separate Pavilions
communicating by glass corridors.

Electric Light — Steam-Heating — Lift.
Bathing, Air and Diet Cures. Resident Medical Director. All
kinds of Sports, Own tables. Omnibus meets at Trains.
ILLUSTRATED PROSPECTUS SENT FREE ON APPLICATION



JOHN B. CAFFARI
ALEXANDRIA & CAIRO 27-10-905

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ALEXANDRIA.
6s. PER DAY, WINE INCLUDED.
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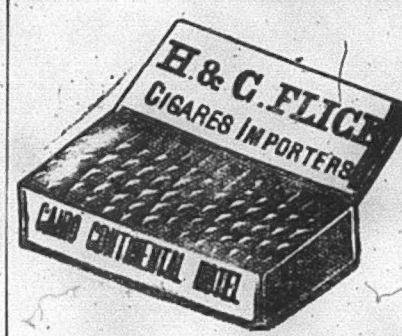
Magasins Victoria.

ECOLESTONE AND KEILL.
ENGLISH DRAPERY.

Opposite Austrian Consulate, near the
Theatre. Catalogues on application.



AN ENGLISH FARRIER'S and Veteri-
nary Establishment will be opened at
the Round Point, Tewfikieh, on Jan. 2,
1905. T. Parkinson & Co., Proprietors.
26121-6-2



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GRAND CONTINENTAL HOTEL BUILDINGS.

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Largest depot of cigars in Egypt.
Always in stock the best brands of
Havana such as Henry Clay, Beck
Murias, Lopez, I. Alvarez, C. Barah,
Villar y Villar, etc., etc.
Manilla, Hamburg, and Holland "Louis
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Smoking Tobacco. Articles for smokers.
Finest Egyptian Cigarettes, own
manufacture.

STORES FOR RETAIL SALES:
ALEXANDRIA
OLD BOURSE STREET
25051-12-4-905 St. Mark's Buildings.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

OBSERVATIONS BY SURVEY DEPARTMENT

ALEXANDRIA.			
Direction of wind.	Force	Temp. in shade.	Temp. in sun.
Force of sea.	Direction of sea.	Temp. in shade.	Temp. in sun.
Barom. at sea.	Barom. at land.	Barom. at sea.	Barom. at land.
Humidity.	Humidity.	Humidity.	Humidity.
Remarks.	Remarks.	Remarks.	Remarks.

REMARKS.
The unpleasant conditions of the preceding week gave place to fine weather on Christmas Day. A light steady south-west-
erly wind blew throughout the day, and the festivities were
not interfered with in any way. Barometer falling.

OTHER STATIONS.
For the 24 hours ending 24th Dec. 1904.

STATION.	Max. temp. in shade.	Min. temp. in shade.	Max. temp. in sun.	Min. temp. in sun.
Port Said.	18	10	24	15
Suez.	17	10	23	14
Helwan.	18	8	24	17
Giza.	20	7	25	18
Shubra.	20	8	25	18
Matruh.	19	8	24	17

FOREIGN STATIONS.

STATION.	Max. temp. in shade.	Min. temp. in shade.	Max. temp. in sun.	Min. temp. in sun.
Tripoli.	70.2	61.0	81.0	61.0
Malta.	70.2	61.0	81.0	61.0
Brindisi.	70.0	61.0	81.0	61.0
Adriatic.	70.3	61.0	81.0	61.0
Ionian.	70.3	61.0	81.0	61.0

PHASES OF THE MOON.

			Rises.	Sets.
Dec. 7	New Moon.....	6.36 a.m.	6.39 a.m.	4.55 a.m.
15	1st Quarter.....	0.07 p.m.	6.44 a.m.	4.56 p.m.
22	Full Moon.....	8.01 p.m.	6.48 a.m.	4.59 p.m.
29	Last quarter.....	5.45 p.m.	6.51 a.m.	5.03 p.m.

THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—Alexandria, Cairo, and the
Interior of Egypt (including delivery in Alex-
andria or postage to subscriber's address) P.T.
1814 per annum, P.T. 116 for six months.
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N.B.—Subscriptions commence from the 1st
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MANUFACTURED AND SUPPLIED BY THE
LONDON PAPER MILLS CO., LIMITED, (SALES OFFICE)
17, CANNON STREET, E.C.

DEATH.

FRASER.—At Inverness, Scotland, on Christmas Day, the
Rev. John Fraser, M. A., minister of Pettie, in his 77th year,
and of his ministry.

The Egyptian Gazette

An English Daily Newspaper, Established in 1830.
Editor & Manager: B. SHERRING.

Price One Piastre Tariff.
MONDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1904.

EGYPT'S FINANCES.

The Financial Adviser's Note on the Budget,
which we reproduce in our columns of to-day,
bears sufficiently strong testimony to the
advantages of the Anglo-French "entente" to
convince Lord Rosebery himself, while its
summing up of the financial situation of Egypt
should furnish a sufficient refutation, were
refutation needed, of the critics who persist
in affirming that the country is being exploited
by a Power whose relations with H. H. the
Khedive and his people have never been more
cordial. On the other hand, there is no
suspicion of optimism, no trace of that pardon-
able but somewhat naïf self-satisfaction, which
British statesmen have at times betrayed at
home while complacently reviewing the results
of other people's labors or inspired by the
communicative warmth of Imperialist ban-
quets. Pace the ingenious Joseph, the
latter falling is rare among Englishmen in
Egypt, but there is every temptation to a
high authority on matters financial to wax
ultra-optimistic when he considers the extra-
ordinary progress achieved in the face of
foreign opposition and national insolvency.
Financially speaking, Egypt is in the saddle;
we can hardly trust her to go for long rides



Kaiserlich Deutsches Konsulat.

Die im diesseitigen Bezirk wohnhaften
herrespflichtigen Reichsangehörigen wer-
den benachrichtigt, dass am Freitag, den
30. Dezember 1904 um 12 Uhr Vormittags,
eine militärärztliche Untersuchung He-
respflichtiger im hiesigen Konsulats-
gebäude stattfinden wird.

Alexandrien, den 24. Dezember 1904.
L.S.
J. N° 4895.
VON HUMBOLDT.
25124-1

EGYPT'S FINANCES.

alone at present, but she can ride almost any-
where with a British groom at hand to give
hints on the management of her steed. But, to
drop equine metaphors, the causes of Egypt's
prosperity are not all permanent; good gov-
ernment, foreign capital, security of life and
property, all these are with us and we
hope will be with us to the end of the
chapter, but who is to forecast the price of
cotton in thirty years from to-day or to
guarantee us for all time against rival ex-
porters? We have nothing but praise for the
sober and moderate attitude of this Note in
dealing with large questions of finance. Mr.
Vincent Corbett sees far more clearly than some
of the native critics of the administration that,
to use an analogy, there is no reason for a man
who has just paid off all his youthful debts,
acquired a steady income, and won the respect
and trust of his neighbors by his honesty and
method, to celebrate the payment of the last
bill dating from some twenty years back by an
orgie of extravagance.
We hope to discuss the Note fully in the
near future. One point more remains—to
bestow well-merited praise both on its
manner and, may we say, its manners. The
style is masterly and incisive; there are
no rhetorical flourishes, and while readers
may disagree with its criticisms or its reply
to their own criticisms, they cannot be hurt
by they ever so thin-skinned. We have our-
selves expressed opinions which the Financial
Adviser combats in his present Note, and
we admire not only the skill of his dialectic
but the perfect courtesy of his criticism.
Reports emanating from other Ministries have
been known to fail in this respect owing to the
inability of their writers to realize the fact
that rapier play, though its ceremony may
seem punctilious and absurd, is altogether
more graceful and effective than bludgeon-
work.

SUEZ CANAL II.

Sir Theodore Angier has a good deal to do
yet before he gets his second Suez Canal. It
seems to be clear that the "directors of the
present canal—as is the way of monopolists—
have not treated customers with the consid-
eration which might be expected. In defiance
of the agreement of 1883, they have increased the
dividend beyond 15 per cent.—to 26, in point
of fact—without first reducing the tonnage
dues to 5 francs. At the same time, the build-
ing of another canal seems a somewhat extreme
remedy. It would cost, on the lowest computa-
tion, six millions; and though Sir Theodore
asserts that the traffic would be "simply
doubled," not everyone will share his airy con-
fidence. It does not always follow that because
you cut a second door in a room, twice as
many people will pass in and out as when there
was only one. Most formidable of all is the
concession difficulty. It is extremely unlikely
that the Egyptian Government would permit,
or would be permitted to permit, the construc-
tion of another canal side by side with the first.

Eastern Telegraph Coy., Ltd.

AVERAGE TIME occupied in transmission of
Egyptian telegrams from England to Alex-
andria on Saturday, 24th December, 1904.

OUTWARDS.

Between the hours of 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. (Cairo time)

FROM	The Company's Offices.	Postal Offices.
London	17	57
Liverpool	18	—
Manchester	18	—
Glasgow	21	54
Other Provincial Offices	—	54

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

PORT ARTHUR.

OFFER OF SURRENDER.

HEIGHTS STORMED.

FALL OF RUSSIAN

ADVANCED POSITIONS.

LONDON, December 24.

Reuter's correspondent at Nagasaki learns from Dalm that the Russians have offered to surrender Port Arthur provided the garrison and ships are returned to Russia. The Japanese declined the offer. (Reuter.)

Tokio, December 24.

The besiegers on Friday stormed and now hold the heights to the east of Koyangshuku. The prisoners report that Generals Kondratenko and Ilma were killed and General Fock wounded.

The storming of Koyangshuku was preceded by a heavy bombardment against Koyangshuku, Sunshaban, and Erlungshan forts. After the Japanese captured the heights, the Russians concentrated a heavy fire thereon from Tayanguk and Yabutsui forts. They also determinedly attacked the heights, throwing hand grenades, but failed to drive out the Japanese. Despite the bombardment, the Japanese succeeded in building defensive works on the heights and in counter-bombarding. They set fire to the fort of Tayanguk. (Reuter.)

Tokio, December 25.

Admiral Togo announces the withdrawal of the majority of his fleet from Port Arthur. The besiegers before Port Arthur report that they have occupied Tachichuan to-day. They officially announce the fall of the Russian advanced positions fronting the Japanese right. (Reuter.)

Chi-Fu, December 25.

The Japanese at Port Arthur have occupied Tachichuan. They thus hold very advanced positions. (Havas.)

AMMUNITION FOR PORT ARTHUR.

SEIZED BY CHINESE.

LONDON, December 24.

The Times learns from Peking that on the 23rd inst. the Chinese seized at Feng-Tai station, near Peking, 3,000,000 rounds of Russian rifle ammunition consigned to a Russian firm in Tientsin but evidently destined for Port Arthur. The ammunition was concealed in bales of wool which had been brought on camels from Kalgan. (Reuter.)

ZIONIST SETTLEMENT IN AFRICA.

MAJOR GIBBONS' MISSION.

LONDON, December 24.

Major Gibbons has started for Mombasa in connection with the proposed Zionist settlement in East Africa. He is accompanied by Professor Kaiser and Doctor Wilbusch. (H.)

U. S. A. AND VENEZUELA.

CARACAS, December 25.

Venezuela has planted guns at La Guayra and Puerto Cabello, in view apparently of the strong intimation from Washington that she must mend her ways in the discharge of her obligations to foreigners. (Reuter.)

PARIS RAILWAY COLLISION.

THIRTEEN PEOPLE KILLED.

PARIS, December 24.

In a collision between two trains outside Paris, caused by the fog, thirteen people were killed and twenty injured. (Havas.)

FRENCH CHAMBER.

EXCITED DEBATE.

PARIS, December 24.

Another excited debate has taken place in the Chamber of Deputies, the Opposition renewing their attacks on account of the espionage in the army. Eventually a resolution supporting the Government was carried by a majority of sixty-six. (Reuter.)

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

TANGIER, December 24.

France's decision is unanimously approved. All the foreign ministers will recall the inhabitants of their respective nationalities from Fez. (Havas.)

GREEK CABINET CRISIS.

ATHENS, December 24.

The Cabinet has resigned. (Havas.)

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE P. & O. STEAM YACHT "Vectis" arrived at Alexandria from Malta this morning.

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS will meet next Thursday under the presidency of the Khedive in Abdeen Palace at 10 a.m.

STRAY AND OWNERLESS DOGS found in the Abdeen quarter of Cairo to-morrow morning will be poisoned by the police.

MENSHAWI PASHA MEMORIAL.—Chaker Bey Abaza, a Sharkieh notable, has issued an appeal to the Egyptian public to erect a monument to the late Menshawi Pasha.

SUEZ CANAL.—On the 22nd inst. 11 vessels passed through the Canal, 7 of which were British, 2 German, 1 French, 1 Danish. The receipts for the day were frs. 298,722.97. The total receipts from 1st to 22nd inst. were frs. 7,628,333.75.

SEASONABLE CHARITY.—The Germania Masonic Lodge has organised a charity ball to take place at Monfratt's Hall on January 14, the proceeds of which will go towards purchasing winter clothing and other things for indigent children, irrespective of nationality. The distribution of these will take place at the lodge rooms, 2, Maroutie Church-street, on the 29th inst., at 4 p.m.

FIRE.—There have been three fires at Alexandria during the last two days. On Saturday, at 11 p.m., a conflagration broke out in a tobacconist's establishment in Attarin-street. Early this morning, at about 2 o'clock, another tobacconist's shop in Minet el-Bassal was damaged by fire. The third fire occurred at 3 a.m. to-day in a grocer's shop in Attarin-street. The total damages of these three fires are slight; no loss of life occurred.

ENGLISH SAILOR DROWNED.—Alfred Davies, second cook on the Mess S.S. "Rameses", was drowned early on Christmas morning. On Christmas Eve he had left the ship in order to spend the evening with some friends and returned at 2.30 a.m. in company with an artilleryman. The latter mounted the gangway first and while walking up was startled to hear a splash in the water. Turning round, he saw that Davies had fallen over between the ship and the quay. He immediately jumped in after him, but was too late to save him as the latter had disappeared from sight. In imminent danger of his own life he called for help, and the second mate of the "Rameses" came to his rescue and saved him by means of a lifebuoy. Search was made for the body of the missing man, but so far no trace of it has been found.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

Princess Henry of Battenberg is expected to leave England for Egypt at the end of January or the beginning of February, and will spend a couple of months here.

Among the distinguished tourists, who are due at the Tewfik Palace Hotel at Helouan, is the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, who is arriving there to-day from Luxor.

Brigadier-General Bullock, C.B., gave a largely attended "At Home" on Christmas Eve at General's House, Alexandria.

Dr. Frank Milton has left his rooms in the Italian Club Chamber, and has taken the "Lodge" at Ghezireh.

Captain and Mrs. Hugh Keith Fraser have left 43, Lowndes-square for Egypt.

Mr. Geo. B. Alderson's portrait has been painted by the well-known Italian artist, M. Zanieri, and will be on exhibition at Messrs. Reiser and Binder's studio this afternoon. The likeness is an excellent one.

Major E. V. Turner, R.E., has been appointed Kaimakam in the Egyptian Army.

The following passengers left Shellal by the "Prince Abbas" yesterday: Viscount and Viscountess de Galmber, Mrs. and Mr. H. M. van der Wijck, Mr. R. C. Ream, Mr. H. C. Smith, Mr. E. B. Bacon, Miss Malcolm Kerr, Miss Maddock.

The following passengers left by the S.S. "Paritau" for the Nile trip on the 23rd inst.: Mr. C. H. Meade, Mr. L. H. Myers, Mr. T. A. Routh, Mr. M. D. Sarasin, Mr. H. Maguire, Misses Curtis, courier and maid, Mr. C. G. Swann, Mrs. Josie Harvey, Mrs. Lena R. Ross, Mr. Williams and valet, Mr. and Mrs. Hogg, Mrs. A. and Miss J. Norman, Miss M. N. Norman, Mrs. Kate Castigan, Mrs. H. and Miss I. Muzzi, Misses Burrows, Miss Hancock, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Guzman, Mr. G. W. Child, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. and Miss Garrison.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

SHOUBRA ENGLISH SCHOOL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE. Dear Sir,—In your report of the prize distribution of the Shoubra School, my name appears incidentally at the close. This will give rise to a natural misapprehension as to my position: for the Shoubra English School is under the joint proprietorship of Miss Taylor and the undersigned.

Yours truly,
A. M. CULLEN.

Cairo, December 22 1904.

FATAL RAILWAY SMASH.

TRAIN DE LUXE IN COLLISION.

ONE KILLED, SEVERAL INJURED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Keneh, December 25.

The sleeping and restaurant car train, which was due at Keneh at 7 a.m. to-day, has only just arrived, nine hours late owing to a collision at Kafr Ammar.

We learn from a reliable, and in fact official, source the following details concerning the collision which occurred at Kafr Ammar on 'Xmas Eve':

The 6.30 Luxor train, which had fortunately slowed down before passing through the station, where it does not stop, ran straight into a slow train which was standing beside the platform. Fortunately, any great loss of life was averted by the fact that the tourists, many of whom were on the train, had just left the dining-car and that a crate and luggage van was interposed between the engine and the above-mentioned car.

The loss of life was greatly exaggerated in Cairo on Saturday night, rumours being current that from 30 to 60 persons had been killed or seriously injured. As a matter of fact, the cook's assistant, an Arab, who had been five years in the company's service, and who leaves several children, was the only victim.

Two cases of severe injuries are reported. The chef, Mr. E. Baffigia, who was standing near his assistant at the time of the collision, was thrown down with such violence that one of his legs was broken. He was also injured by the splinters and fragments of the fore part of the dining car, which was completely wrecked, and burnt and scalded owing to the overturning of the dining-car boiler and cooking arrangements. Mr. Disertis, the maitre d'hotel, was severely bruised and shaken, and has been sent to Alexandria, where he lives.

Of the passengers, about a dozen were more or less shaken and bruised. Several of them describe the shock as having been terrific. All the lights in the train went out, and a terrible crash was heard. Fortunately the passengers kept their heads and there seems to have been no panic.

Immediately on the receipt of the news in Cairo, a special breakdown train proceeded to the scene of disaster, conveying Major L'Estrange Johnston, Scander Pasha Feby, Mr. Trevithick, Mr. Hood, and several other railway officials, with Drs. Murison and Schameil.

The Luxor train was able to start at midnight on its journey South.

As for the material damage done, the dining-car is a total wreck, two brake and baggage vans have also been wrecked. Both locomotives are badly damaged, and two or more fish waggons have sustained considerable damage.

An enquiry into the cause of the accident will begin to-morrow.

We may point out that it is just at Kafr Ammar that the double line ceases, the work of doubling the line from Luxor being still in progress south of this point.

THE KHEDIVE.

Lord Cromer had an interview with the Khedive at Abdeen Palace on Friday last.

His Highness proceeded from Koubbeh to Abdeen Palace on Saturday and received in private audience Dr. Rucker-Jenisch, German Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General at Cairo, who presented to the Khedive Count George von Wedel, the newly-appointed first secretary of the German Consulate General at Cairo, Mr. David, of the firm of Fix and David, Mr. George Quba, of the firm of Hasselback, and Pastor Kahle, of the German Protestant Church.

The Civil List of H.H. the Khedive, the allowances to the Khedivial Family, the budgets of the Khedivial Cabinet and that of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs are unchanged in the Budget for 1905.

ALEXANDRIA MUNICIPALITY.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSION.

A meeting of the Municipal Commission will be held on the 28th inst. The following is the order of the day:

1. Communications diverses.
2. Règlement sur les chiens et la rage.
3. Demande de Mr. Théodoridis pour un service de fourgons automobiles.
4. Question relative à la tour dite des Romains.
5. Terrains du Victoria College.
6. Question relative aux charrettes des marchands ambulants.
7. Question relative aux membres provisoires de la Délégation.
8. Proposition de Mr. Cumbo, tendant à l'établissement d'un arrêté prescrivant le badigeonnage des maisons.
9. Question relative aux employés révoqués, par rapport aux attributions du fonds de prévoyance.
10. Proposition de Mr. Zouro, au sujet des pouds publics.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Moss liner "Nitocris" arrived at Liverpool on Saturday morning, her voyage being prolonged through persistent fog.

The Moss liner "Rameses" sailed hence this morning for Liverpool, via Malta, with passengers, mails, and general cargo, including 4,585 bales cotton.

The Messageries Maritimes S.S. "Congo," from Marseilles, is due at Alexandria to-morrow morning.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN TRADE CORPORATION.

SCHEME FOR DEVELOPING TRADE.

Discussing a scheme for combination in the export trade of the United Kingdom, a writer in *Commercial Intelligence* says:—

No scheme yet devised to meet any evil can be inaugurated or carried through to success without difficulties presenting themselves. We may, however, sketch briefly what is in our minds, and, as an example, we will take Egypt, for instance, as an imaginary field for our enterprise. What would apply to that country would apply with equal force to a dozen others. To sell goods it is necessary to put them before buyers. To slowly develop a trade catalogue serves a useful purpose; samples also are useful, but they touch only the fringe of the question, and being in nearly every case explained in the English language, they are understandable only by the recognised wholesale and importing houses, who already have their arrangements with other countries and are unwilling to disturb them. These houses are there to make a profit, and they make it, and it is only common sense that they should prefer to abide by the existing conditions which are working well, rather than bring new ones into being in which there may be no profit. This vested interest which knows and understands international trading is, therefore, settled in its operations. The English manufacturer must go direct to the retail buyers, and he must approach them in their own language, under their buying conditions, and be in the position of a local house. Competent travellers and managers with linguistic attainments are, therefore, necessary, and these cost money.

We, therefore, propose trading corporations. Let an Anglo-Egyptian Trade Corporation be formed with, say, a capital of £10,000, £5,000 of which might be by way of debentures placed with those who show their sympathy with the movement and the remainder in shares taken up by manufacturers willing and desirous of extending their foreign trade. We will say that ten manufacturers provide £500 each, or twenty manufacturers £250 each. Increased prices, commensurate with the trouble and expense involved, could easily be obtained. The Corporation would have competent directors in London selected from the manufacturers interested to superintend the dispatch of the goods; and competent directors in Egypt to control the reception of the merchandise in bulk, and its distribution to customers, to invoice goods in the currency of the country, and to collect the accounts when due. The present difficulty in collecting foreign accounts is due to the lack of facilities at the disposal of manufacturers rather than to the lack of principle on the part of the customer. The manufacturer would deliver to a London warehouse where other classes of goods would accumulate; and the packing could thus be carried on in a most economical and businesslike way. Nothing but goods of British origin would be handled. The management in Egypt would procure merchandise from the Egyptian producers for the English market, making advances (in conjunction with a bank) against them where necessary, and ship them to London for realisation. The buyers and sellers alike in Egypt would soon gain confidence in the scheme, if controlled by capable men, because, while developing English trade with Egypt, it would foster the Egyptian trade with England.

It would receive the sympathy of the Egyptian Government, and possibly its support in the shape of Government contracts, by reason of the assistance it would render to Egyptian interests. An effort of this kind to intelligently develop the trade of both countries would do far more to keep foreign tariffs on their present level, or to reduce them, than pages of protests from British Chambers of Commerce, or even from the British Foreign Office itself.

ANGLO-AMERICAN HOSPITAL.

The following is the text of the appeal for financial aid for the Anglo-American Hospital at Cairo, to which we referred in our last issue:—

The Executive Committee having called attention to the very limited support accorded by the British and American community, in the form of annual subscriptions to the Anglo-American Hospital, the General Committee feel convinced that the benefits conferred by such a Hospital have only to be understood to ensure the support necessary to place the institution on a sound financial basis.

The Hospital accommodation consists of 22 beds, divided as follows:—

Beds	Charge per diem
Special wards..... 6	P.T. 100
Private wards..... 6	" 30
General wards..... 10	" 15

It will thus be seen that every class of the community is provided for.

Patients who have no means are accommodated without charge in endowed beds.

For the small sum of P.T. 30 per diem junior officials in Government service and junior employees in business concerns in the country can receive such accommodation and nursing as it would probably be impossible for them to obtain in their own homes. Those who prefer it can be attended by their medical advisers. Sir Ernest Cassel has generously promised to add a like sum to the total amount of annual subscriptions for a period of 10 years. Beds may be endowed for a donation of £1000 or an annual subscription of £50. Four beds have already been endowed for the current year. The smallest annual subscription will be gratefully received by the Hon. Treasurer, the Hon. F. G. Morgan, Vice-Consul General U.S.A., and A. H. Hooker, Esq. (Signed) CROMER, Chairman.

J. W. RIDDLE, Vice-Chairman,
General Committee.

CHRISTMAS SERVICES.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH ALEXANDRIA.

Large congregations attended the services on Christmas Day, especially that at 11 a.m., when the additional chairs which had been placed in the aisle were occupied.

At 7 a.m. there were four communicants, at 8 a.m. 33, and noon 45. The collections for the Poor Fund amounted to P.T. 1,763.

The anthem "Sing O heavens," by Berthold Tours, is a fine one and was well rendered by the choir. The soprano solo was taken by Miss MunGavin. The anthem closes with Hymn 59, "O come all ye faithful" in which the congregation heartily joined. The carols, one of which was sung at the morning service, were much appreciated.

The following kindly sent flowers and plants: Mrs. Barker, Miss Batcheller, Mrs. Callender, Mrs. Crofton, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Picton, Mrs. Rowden, Mrs. W. E. Smith, Mrs. Luigi Steinschneider, Mr. J. E. Cornish, C.M.G., and Mr. Ebell. The following ladies undertook the decoration of the church: Mrs. Andrews, Miss Batcheller, Mrs. Eyre, Miss MunGavin, Mrs. Roberts, Miss Roberts, Mrs. Steinschneider, Miss Talbot, and Mrs. Algernon Ward.

CAIRO EVANGELICAL FREE CHURCH.

Special Christmas services were held yesterday, both morning and evening, in the German School, and were conducted by the pastor, the Rev. T. A. Cooper. At the morning service, Mrs. Cooper rendered very beautifully "He shall feed his flock," while in the evening the solo was taken by Mr. Agnew, who sang "Nazareth." Carols were rendered by the choir at both. The pastor announced that at a meeting of the congregation last Friday the church constitution was framed and the deacons and officers were duly elected, thus placing the Cairo Evangelical Free Church on a proper basis. He was also happy to announce that the committee of the German Church, with the approval of Lord Cromer, had very kindly placed the church at their disposal for the evening services. On Sunday next (New Year's Day) a special Communion service will be held in the evening in the German Church at 6 o'clock.

QUARANTINE IN TURKEY.

Pera, Dec. 24.

Arrivals from Suez and Port Said are placed under observation for 24 hours, and undergo disinfection, with the destruction of rats on board, at the lazaretto. This applies to the departures since the 22nd inst.

BUBONIC PLAGUE.

To-day's bulletin records 2 fresh cases (one fatal) and a recovery in Toukh district.

CATTLE PLAGUE.

During the week ending the 22nd inst. a total of 42 deaths was reported throughout Egypt, showing an increase of 9 on the previous week's figures. During the corresponding week last year, i.e., December 14 to 20, 2,234 deaths occurred.

The total of deaths since the epidemic began amounts to 146,691, distributed as follows: Governorate 865, Upper Egypt 92,141, Lower Egypt 53,685.

Last week 1,134 inoculations were made with serum.

One new locality was declared infected, viz., Tonoub-Markaz Tala, Menoufieh.

EGYPTIAN ARMY.

The following special army order has been issued:—

El Miralai H. V. Ravenscroft Bey is struck off the strength of the Egyptian Army, from the 14th December. On retirement from the Army of H.H. the Khedive, the Sirdar desires to express his appreciation of the services rendered by this officer during the last ten years. During this period El Miralai Ravenscroft Bey took part in the following campaigns and actions: Expedition to Dongola, 1896, action of "Firket" and "Fafir," Nile expedition, 1897, capture of "Abou Hamed," Nile expedition, 1898, battles of "Atbara" and "Khartoum." He has also held the appointments of Inspector, Dongola Province, officer commanding 17th and 16th Battalions and 9th Sudanese, and commandant, Khartoum Station.

The Sirdar wishes to express his regret at the retirement from the Egyptian Army of this officer, and in the name of the Army desires to wish him every success in his future career.

SHEPHEARD'S.

The Christmas Tree at Shepherd's Hotel is always the great event of Christmas Eve at Cairo, and on Saturday afternoon that charming event of the festive season was attended by the usual fashionable crowd, which included all the leading residents and visitors at the Capital. When the curtains which partitioned off the central hall were withdrawn a magnificent spectacle astonished and delighted all beholders. The Christmas Tree was of colossal dimensions and the artistic way in which it was bedecked surpassed all the achievements of former years. The innumerable collection of prettily-dressed children enlivened the beautiful scene and a very pleasant fête was thoroughly enjoyed by young and old. Mr. Beecher deserves to be heartily congratulated on the complete success of this most pleasant function.

CAIRO GRAND HAMMAM.

Near Shepherd's & Continental Hotels.

TURKISH BATHS, PLAIN BATHS, ELECTRIC LIGHT BATHS, MASSAGE, ELECTRO-HYDROPATHIC BATHS. Medical Directors, Dr. Pringle, Dr. Farnham & Dr. H. West.

HELOUAN NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Helouan, Dec. 24.

Helouan, despite the enormous number of visitors going up the river, is holding its own well as a fashionable and popular tourist resort, and has a larger number of visitors than it had during the corresponding period last year. The Grand Hotel, the Tewfik Palace Hotel, and that charming home of health, "Al Hayat," are all doing well. The Tewfik Palace Hotel has at the present moment over fifty visitors. Among the many distinguished tourists who are shortly coming to the Tewfik Palace, is the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, who is due to arrive there from Luxor on Monday next.

The feature of Helouan during the past week has been the encampment of the Royal Engineers, who gave some excellent military sports on Saturday last. They made use of the Helouan Sporting Club's grounds, the grand-stand of which was filled with nearly three hundred persons, representing the cream of Cairo society. Tea was served in the grand lounge of the Tewfik Palace Hotel. The most interesting feature of the event was the Veterans' Race, which was run in grand style by the gallant soldier, General Frederick Lances, C.B., the well-known Anglo-Indian military man. General Lances is going to act as starter in the forthcoming races, to be held by the Helouan Sporting Club on Saturday next, the 31st inst.

A very important committee meeting of the Helouan Sporting Club was held on Wednesday last at the Palace of Prince Mohamed Aly Pasha at Cairo. The Prince is patron of the club and takes the greatest interest in its welfare. Prince Abbas Halmi Pasha has lately joined the committee of the club. It has been decided to hold trotting races twice a month. A sub-committee of the club has been formed for the purpose of organising these races. Dr. Bentley was unanimously elected secretary of this sub-committee.

On Monday last the Delta Light Railway Company took over the Helouan railway line and great things are expected by the inhabitants of Helouan and the public of Cairo at this new departure. Many prominent Anglo-Egyptian Government officials have declared that they will reside in Helouan if the facilities for communication with Cairo are increased and improved.

New golf links have been recently made by the Tewfik Palace Hotel for the benefit of the public, free of any charge. The grounds have been laid out by Mr. Hastie, the celebrated golf professional, and should prove a great boon to this popular resort.

I notice that a great deal of work is being done to the Sporting Club's grounds. The paddock is being enclosed with solid wooden railings.

Everything tends to show that Helouan is going to have a record season, for this charming locality was never healthier or in better trim than it is at present. Of course a great many improvements remain to be done, but I am glad to state that the Tanzim Department of the Ministry of Public Works is awaking to its responsibilities, and that the articles that have appeared in the *Egyptian Gazette* lately seem to have done some good. But I hear on the best authority that no official financial grant has as yet been accorded to the recent petition of the inhabitants of Helouan.

The competition on the Helouan golf links to-day (Handicap v. Bogey) was not so fully attended as had been anticipated, owing to the number of players that were attracted from Helouan to the Cairo races. In spite of that the handicap was well contested and some fair scores were returned. On the eighteen-hole course Mr. A. D. Macdonald won the first prize with a "two down" and was closely followed by Mr. Stewart Fildes, the winner of last week, and Mr. H. Swift. Mr. H. R. Harrison, who has in former years sent in some excellent scores, has only just returned and was unfortunately not quite on his game.

In the nine-hole competition Mrs. Page-May played steady golf and by means of some excellent approaching took first prize with a "two down," being one notch better than Mrs. Jebb Scott and Miss Sargent, both redoubtable opponents on these desert links. Mrs. Iye, Mrs. Macdonald, and Miss Hobson among others were hard runners up.

The band of the Royal Inniskillings' discoursed sweet music on the fine terrace of the Grand Hotel Helouan this afternoon. Many of the residents at this hotel had several visitors from Cairo and as some of the ladies utilised the occasion for the display of "recent creations" the scene aided by the brilliant weather was unusually gay and bright.

SPORT AND PLAY.

CAIRO BRITISH RIFLE CLUB.

The regular shooting season has now commenced, and it is expected that competitions and matches will begin on January 6.

Mr. D. P. McGillivray has intimated a donation of £10 to be given in prizes of £5, 3, and 2 under conditions similar to those under which his prizes were shot for last season. Three shoots will take place, the first probably on January 18.

At Tourah on Friday, 16th inst., Mr. Blake was successful in winning the Milton Gold Badge with the score of 30+31+30=91.

Shooting days, Fridays and Saturdays, 2.10 train from Bab-el-Louk. Residents and visitors interested in rifle shooting will be welcomed.

Anglo-American Nile Steamer, & HOTEL COMPANY.

RIVER TRANSPORT OF GOODS BETWEEN ALEXANDRIA & CAIRO

Three Sailings a-Week.

Agents at Alexandria:—ALEXANDRIA BONDED WAREHOUSE CO., LD.

EGYPT'S BUDGET FOR 1905.

FINANCIAL ADVISER'S NOTE.

The Note of the Financial Adviser was published on Saturday evening and far exceeds in length Sir Eldon Gorst's notes. But 1905 is the beginning of the era which is to end with the liberation of Egypt from her financial troubles, and the public should be grateful to the Adviser for having been at such pains to explain the new features. The first chapter of the Note indicates in outline the changes which have been brought about in the financial situation by the Anglo-French Convention of 1904, and the promulgation, with the consent of the Powers, of the Khedivial Decree of 28th November. As we published in our issue of Saturday last an extract dealing with this subject from Sir Eldon Gorst's contribution to the new edition of Lord Milner's work on Egypt, there is no need for us to repeat Mr. Corbet's review except to quote the following epitome of the financial results of the

ANGLO-FRENCH AGREEMENT.

Independently of the fact that Egypt will henceforward have the disposal of her own revenues with all the obvious advantages which this implies, the net financial result of the new arrangement may be summed up as being the addition of some L.E. 6,704,000 to the Reserve Fund in the hands of the Government and a decrease of annual expenditure equivalent to an increase of revenue of about L.E. 265,000. Although the capital sum set free is considerable and although the General Reserve of the Government is nothing more than the accumulated surplus of the last few years, yet in view of the fact that the Egyptian Government is still hampered by the terms of the Imperial Firman of Investiture of April 14th, 1892, which prohibits it from contracting loans, it has been decided to endeavour to maintain that fund at as high a figure as possible. It will be drawn on with great caution and, except when urgent necessity compels a departure from the rule, only for such remunerative purposes as would under normal conditions justify the employment of borrowed capital. It will be credited with such budget surpluses as may be realized from time to time as well as with the interest on its own invested balances. The Decree of 28th November therefore only directly affects the budget for 1905 in so far as it permits (independently of the probable increase of revenue) an addition to the expenditure during the year of some L.E. 265,000.

The Note being too long to admit of reproduction in *extenso* we will extract the passages of the greatest interest:—

1903-1904.

The Nile flood of 1903 was late, but of average volume; and the financial results of 1904 promise to exceed by more than L.E. 1,000,000 those of 1903, which was itself a record year. The figures of revenue are:—

1903	...	L.E. 12,463,700
1904 (estimated)	...	13,485,000

There was an increase under practically every head, the main sources of revenue being those which gave the most striking results. The receipts from the Land Tax increased by L.E. 100,000; from the Customs by L.E. 150,000; from Tobacco by L.E. 100,000; from the Railways by L.E. 280,000.

The Revenue of 1903 exceeded the estimates by nearly L.E. 1,500,000; the Revenue for 1904 will in all probability exceed the estimates by nearly L.E. 2,000,000.

1905.

The country has advanced in prosperity by leaps and bounds, but it is wise to remember that the almost sensational results of the last few years are due in part at least to adventitious causes on the permanent continuance of which it would be imprudent to count. Stable government, security of life and property, impartial administration of the law, fiscal reform and the introduction of foreign capital have all had their share in promoting the economic development of Egypt, but in the face of a permanent remission of taxation during the last 20 years, estimated at more than L.E. 1,600,000 a year, these causes would hardly in themselves have been sufficient to raise the revenue from L.E. 10,431,000 in 1895 to something like L.E. 13,500,000 in 1905 had it not been for the enormous returns resulting from the cultivation of cotton.

COTTON.

Commenting on the amount and value of the cotton crop, according to the export figures of the Customs Returns during the last 10 years Mr. Corbet remarks:—

There are not wanting signs that the profits from this source cannot be relied on to increase indefinitely in the same proportion. The following table shows the area under cotton with the quantity of the crop according to the statistics of the amount received at Alexandria from the interior since 1902:—

1901-1902	Fushas under Cotton	1,275,874	Quantity of Crop	6,319,911
1902-1903	"	1,332,510	"	5,838,790
1903-1904	"	1,434,708	"	6,968,947

The figures relating to the area under cotton are those of the Direct Taxes' Department of the Ministry of Finance, based on the declarations of the cultivators. They are almost certainly an underestimate, but for purposes of comparison may be taken as approximately correct.

It is too soon to express an opinion as to whether the diminution in the ratio of production to the area cultivated is owing to fortuitous conditions or to circumstances which due foresight and the application of scientific methods may be able to control, and there is every reason to believe the cultivation of cotton will for many years to come continue to form a most profitable source of income to the people of Egypt, but at the same time, in obedience to the elementary economic law of demand and supply, large profits induce com-

petition, and it is probable that Egyptian cotton will in the not distant future have to contend with an increased production from foreign countries and a consequent fall in price.

ESTIMATES FOR 1905.

After noting the bad Nile and the cattle plague the Adviser continues:—

Taking all these circumstances into account the Government has not felt justified in launching into expenditure on an extravagant scale. The old tradition of cautious revenue estimates is maintained; those of expenditure though apparently largely in excess of past years are in fact swelled by the inclusion for the first time of a variety of items not previously brought into account. The real increase is L.E. 604,878, as will be explained below. The aim of the Government in the present budget has been to place clearly before the public the gross receipts, the gross expenditure, and the net surplus. With this object a sum of L.E. 275,109 has now for the first time been brought into account. Some few anomalies, the legacy of the abnormal conditions of past years, still remain, but they are insignificant in amount and will be corrected in future budgets.

The estimates of receipts and expenditure in the Budget for 1905 stand as follows:—

Revenue	...	L.E. 12,255,000
Expenditure	...	11,755,000

Leaving a surplus revenue of L.E. 500,000

The estimated revenue of 1904 was ... L.E. 11,500,000 less a sum of L.E. 215,600, which represents the reduction of the land tax supplied from the General Reserve Fund (Caisse de la Dette) and does not appear in the estimates of 1905. ... 215,600

The estimated Revenue of 1905 is ... 12,255,000

Difference in favour of 1905 L.E. 970,600

The estimates of revenue and of expenditure are next discussed in detail. Leaving for further issues the publication of longer excerpts, we will merely reproduce those portions which are of popular interest.

POLICE EFFICIENCY.

The budget of the Ministry of the Interior is fixed at L.E. 568,464 as against L.E. 489,694 in 1904, or a total difference of L.E. 78,770. The increase in the Central Administration is nominally L.E. 18,092, of which L.E. 2,360 were, however, formerly deducted from receipts, leaving a real increase of L.E. 15,732 due almost entirely to raising the strength and improving the pay of the non-commissioned officers and men of the police. It has long been felt that in order to obtain reliable recruits for the force it would be necessary, in view of the rise in the rate of wages, to offer better pecuniary inducement. The low rates of pay hitherto granted to the rank and file, P.T. 150 a month in Cairo, Alexandria and Port Said, and P.T. 100 throughout the provinces, has made it impossible to attract desirable volunteers. Consequently, except in Cairo and Alexandria, where a certain number of ex-soldiers offer themselves for enlistment, the force has to be recruited from men who, having completed their five years' Army service, are passed into the Reserve, where they are liable to another period of five years in the police if required.

As mentioned above a sum of L.E. 20 obtains complete exemption from military service, and the prosperity in the country is now such that none but the most indigent class of the population allow their sons to serve. These men, though they profit somewhat by their army training, afford but poor material for policemen. As funds have become available, an effort has been made to improve the position of the N.C.O.s and a proportion of the men. Only those who are really fit to be policemen are now promoted to N.C.O. rank, and the pick of the rank and file are rated as 1st class police with a pay of L.E. 2 instead of P.T. 150 per month in the cities, and P.T. 175 instead of P.T. 100 in the provinces. It is hoped that eventually these rates may be somewhat increased. The Police School, where 40 cadet officers and 160 cadet N.C.O.s are at present being trained, will in the future, when the necessary funds for accommodation and staff are forthcoming, provide a six months' training for every volunteer selected. Training and instruction as well as increased pay are essential to any real improvement in the force; it would obviously be useless forthwith to double the pay of a class of men whose services are sometimes dearly purchased at the present rates.

A MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE.

In mentioning the increase of L.E. 3,400 to the grant to the Agricultural Society, the Adviser states:—

Statistics of a kind have hitherto been collected by the different departments, but the work has not been done on any regular system, with the result that much of its utility was lost. With the rapid development of the country the creation of a central bureau able to organise the compilation of statistics, and especially agricultural statistics, on a uniform and scientific basis, has become an urgent necessity. The Agricultural Society with the limited means at its disposal has rendered good service in past years in connection with the purchase and distribution of seed and manures. On the initiative of the Government it has lately been reorganised and an executive committee nominated consisting of twelve members especially chosen as possessing the necessary qualifications for making the so-

ciety a really potent instrument for the advancement of agriculture in Egypt. It is frequently noted that the establishment of a regular Ministry of Agriculture has been indispensable. The Government is unable to accept this view, in all countries, and especially Oriental countries, there is a pronounced tendency to saddle the Government with functions which can be far better performed by private enterprise. The development of the productive powers of the soil seems to be eminently a question which should occupy the attention of the cultivators themselves, and it is with a view to fostering and encouraging the spirit of self-help that the Agricultural Society has been started on its present basis. When necessary the Government will be ready to assist in any way that may be in its power, but such assistance will doubtless often be expected to take a pecuniary form and no increased grant will be given unless the society can show that it is discharging its duties with efficiency.

PROVINCIAL GHAFIRS.

The increase under the head of provincial administration and revenue service is L.E. 83,896, of which L.E. 19,812 were formerly charged to receipts, leaving a real increase of L.E. 64,084, of which L.E. 2,748 are for improving the scale of pay of Bashkatebs, Magmour markaz, etc., and L.E. 8,280 for the pay of clerks to the Markaz Tribunals. But far the most important addition is represented by a sum of L.E. 50,000, being the contribution of the Government to the pay of provincial ghaffirs. Precisely as in the case of the Army and of the Police it has been found that the pay of P.T. 60 per month hitherto allowed to the ghaffirs was insufficient to attract any but the lowest and most disreputable class of the community. In the interests of public security it was necessary to make some improvement, and the pay has now been raised to an average of P.T. 100 per month. The cost estimated at some L.E. 100,000 has been met by the above Government grant of L.E. 50,000 and the increase of the local ghaffir tax for an equivalent amount. The importance of an efficient ghaffir staff, especially in times of epidemic, can hardly be exaggerated and it is hoped that the results will justify the very considerable outlay involved.

A PLAIN HINT.

The contraband trade of hashish, chiefly from Greece and through the intermediary of Greek traders, has long been nothing short of a public scandal. It is confidently hoped that the Government of Athens will take the necessary steps to check an abuse which reflects most unfavourably on the fair fame of the Greeks in Egypt, especially of the numerous and respected Hellenic community of Alexandria, the leaders of which are no less interested than the Egyptian authorities in putting an end to the present deplorable state of things.

ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

In the early days of the Occupation, the yearly contribution of the Egyptian Treasury towards the expenses of the British garrison was a sum representing at the time the true extra cost of maintaining the then existing garrison, over and above that which would have been incurred had the troops been stationed in the United Kingdom. In 1885 an arrangement was made under which Egypt paid a sum of £4 per head per month towards the expenses of the troops up to a maximum of £200,000. This arrangement remained in force for two years, after which the sum was reduced to L.E. 84,825. At this figure, independently of extraordinary expenditure connected with military operations in the Sudan, it has been allowed to remain ever since, although it has been far from representing the true extra cost of the garrison.

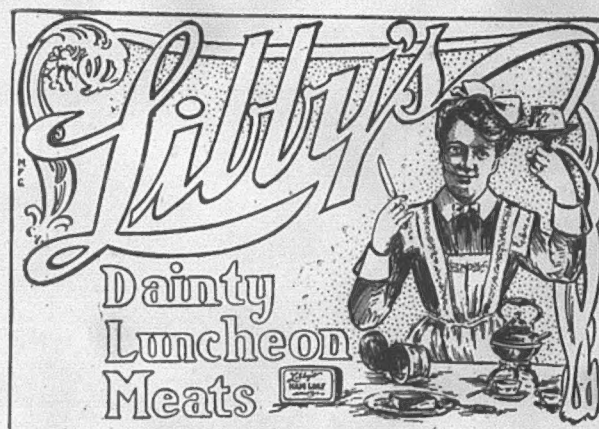
In the course of last summer the matter was reconsidered and the British Government, taking into consideration the improved financial condition of Egypt, expressed a desire to return to the original agreement. It was impossible to contest so legitimate a demand, but, in order that the future charge should not weigh heavily on the Egyptian Treasury, it was agreed that the number of British troops permanently stationed in the country should be reduced and the sum payable fixed at L.E. 97,000 (£100,000) a year, or an increase of only L.E. 12,675. This sum, which will not be liable to fluctuations arising from any minor changes in the total cost of garrison, represents approximately the true extra expenditure incurred by the British Government by reason of the presence of a British force, as it will be constituted from 1st January 1905 onwards, in Egypt.

(Continued on page 4.)

WHERE TO WINTER IN EGYPT.

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